

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 44.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY MARCH, 17, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 224. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

ALBERT TORRENCE,
HAYING associated himself with Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton & Co.* in Fayetteville, and *A. Torrence & Co.* in Salisbury. A Torrence & Co. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
which they offer low for cash. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.
All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.
January 12, 1829.—17*

The Wilkesboro' Hotel
IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cherow to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile.—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.
Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Wilkesboro' Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesboro' is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world;—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.
May 17, 1828.—82tf.

For Sale,

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.
June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

To Watch Makers.

A COMPLETE set of Watch and Clock Makers Tools, attached to which is an excellent Engine, can be purchased at a reduced price, by the person who may wish to purchase calling on the subscriber. WM. GAY.
3123.

I will Exchange,

A TRACT of LAND lying on Wolfe River, Fayette county, Tennessee, for one in the vicinity of Salisbury, of nearly equal value. Satisfactory references, as to quality can be had by letters in my possession. My tract contains 708 acres. H. C. JONES.

N. B. Proposals in my absence can be left with the editor of the Western Carolinian.
3144. H. C. J.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

MANSION HOTEL,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY

HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the MANSION HOTEL, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with new BEDS and BEDDING, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his CHARGES WILL BE MODERATE to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

Seats in Messrs. Malletts'

Lines of Stages, viz: Charleston, Camden and Norfolk, can be taken at this Hotel, and will be secured in all other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville. 2m29.

Fayetteville, Jan. 7, 1829.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. Thos. Dickson, and adjoining the store of Mr. D. Cress, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, with neatness, fidelity and despatch, and on terms to correspond with the pressure of the times; and as he has no apprentices in his employ, his customers may be assured of having their work well done. He has just received the latest fashions from the North, and has made arrangements to receive them regularly, and also the London fashions, by way of Philadelphia; so that he will be able to cut and make garments in the most fashionable style and will warrant them to fit well.

The subscriber is also agent of Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia; and will teach his patent system of cutting to any one desirous of learning it.

All kinds of CUTTING will be done on the shortest notice. BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1829.—4t23.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,
WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the first August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires, eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, }
CHARLES L. BOWERS. }

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. [401, Aug.]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having associated himself as a Partner in trade with Messrs. Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, his business, in future, will be conducted under the firm of

A. TORRENCE & CO.

in Salisbury, and in Fayetteville, under the firm of **HORTON, HUTTON & CO.**

A. TORRENCE.
January, 12, 1829.—16.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, having been called on to attend Capt. Robert Sloan, deceased, in his last illness, and having heard a report in circulation calculated to injure the reputation of Mrs. M. Sloan, wife of said decd. feel it a duty which we owe to injured innocence, as well as a duty we owe to ourselves and the public, to declare what our opinion is with regard to the cause of his death. Our means of judging have not only been derived from a constant attendance on him during his last illness, but we have had the advantage of a post mortem examination, which resulted in the following conclusion, viz:—A violent cold, which seized upon lungs and a liver, previously much diseased. We are of opinion that his liver was the primary seat of disease, that it had been, probably, affected for years; that, in consequence, a congestion had been advancing and gradually affecting the other viscera, until the lungs, spleen, &c. had become much deranged. During our attention and subsequent examination, we had no reason to believe that any thing had ever been given him to cause his sickness or death, but that it was natural disease, guided by an overruling Providence.

Certified by
D. R. DUNLAP, P. C. CALDWELL,
THOS. HARRIS, L. M. CALDWELL.
2122.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed at this Office, with neatness and despatch.

Correspondence between the Eastern Federalists and Mr. Adams.

BOSTON, NOV 26, 1828,

To the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

SIR—The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, residing in Boston and its vicinity, take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of a statement published in the National Intelligencer of the 21st of October, and which purports to have been communicated or authorized by you.

In this statement after speaking of those individuals in this State, whom the writer designates as "certain leaders of the party which had the management of the State Legislature in their hands, in the year 1808, and saying, that in the event of a civil war, he (Mr. Adams) had no doubt the leaders of the party would secure the co-operation with them of Great Britain," it is added, "That their object was, and had been for several years, a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a separate Confederation, he knew from unequivocal evidence, although not proveable in a court of law."

This, Sir, is not the expression of an opinion as to the nature and tendency of the measures, at that time publicly adopted, or proposed, by the party prevailing in the State of Massachusetts. Every citizen was at liberty to form his own opinions on the subject and we cheerfully submit the propriety of those measures to the judgment of an impartial posterity. But the sentence which we have quoted contains the assertion of a distinct fact, as one within your own knowledge.—We are not permitted to consider it as the unguarded expression of irritated feelings, hastily uttered at a time of great political excitement. Twenty years have elapsed since this charge was first made, in private correspondence with certain members of Congress; and it is now deliberately repeated, and brought before the public under the sanction of your name, as being founded on unequivocal evidence, within your knowledge.

We do not claim for ourselves, nor even for those deceased friends whose representatives join in this address, the title of leaders of any party in Massachusetts; but we were associated in politics with the party prevailing here at the period referred to in the statement above mentioned; some of us concurred in all the measures adopted by that party; and we all warmly approved and supported those measures.—Many of our associates who still survive, are dispersed throughout Massachusetts and Maine, and could not easily be convened join us on the present occasion. We trust, however, that you will not question our right, if not for ourselves alone, at least in behalf of the highly valued friends with whom we acted at that time, and especially of those of them who are now deceased, respectfully to ask from you such a full and precise statement of the facts and evidence relating to this accusation, as may enable us fairly to meet and answer it.

The object of this letter therefore, is, to request you to state.

First, Who are the persons, designated as leaders of the party prevailing in Massachusetts in the year 1808, whose object, you assert, was and had been for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate Confederation? and

Secondly, The whole evidence on which that charge is founded?

It is admitted in the statement of the charge, that it is not proveable in a court of law and of course that you are not in possession of any legal evidence by which to maintain it. The evidence however must have been such as in your opinion would have been pronounced unequivocal by upright and honorable men of discriminating minds; and we may certainly expect from your sense of justice and self-respect, a full disclosure of all that you possess.

A charge of this nature, coming as it does from the first magistrate of the nation, acquires an importance which we cannot affect to disregard; and it is one which we ought not to leave unanswered. We are therefore constrained, by a regard to our deceased friends and to our posterity, as well as by a sense of what is due to our own honor, most solemnly to declare, that we have

never known nor suspected the party which prevailed in Massachusetts in the year 1808, or any other party in this State, ever entertained the design to produce a dissolution of the Union, or the establishment of a separate Confederation. It is impossible for us in any other manner to refute, or even to answer this charge, until we see it fully and particularly stated, and know the evidence by which it is to be maintained.

The undersigned think it due to themselves to add, that in making this application to you, they have no design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question whatever. Neither is it their purpose to enter into a vindication or discussion of the measures publicly adopted and avowed by the persons against whom the above charge has been made. Our sole object is to draw forth all the evidence on which that charge is founded, in order that the public may judge of its application and its weight.

We are Sir, with due respect,
Your obedient servants,
H. G. Otis, Israel Thorndike,
T. H. Perkins, William Prescott,
Da'l Seargeant, John Lowell,
Wm. Sullivan, Charles Jackson,
Warren Dutton, Benj. Peckman,
Henry Cabot,
Son of the late George Cabot.
C. C. Parsons.
Son of Theophilus Parsons, Esq. deceased.
Franklin Dexter.
Son of the late Samuel Dexter.

Mr. Adams' reply to the preceding Letter.

Messrs. H. G. Otis, &c.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter of the 26th ult. and recognizing among the signatures to it, names of persons for whom a long and on my part uninterrupted friendship, has survived all the bitterness of political dissension, it would have afforded me pleasure to answer with explicitness and candor not only those persons, but each and every one of you, upon the only questions in relation to the subject matter of your letter, which as men or as citizens I can acknowledge your right to ask; namely, whether the interrogator was himself one of the persons, intended by me in the extract which you have given, from a statement authorized by me and published in the National Intelligencer of 21st October last.

Had you or either of you thought proper to ask me this question, it would have been more satisfactory to me to receive the inquiry separately from each individual, than arrayed in solid phalanx, each responsible not only for himself but for all others. The reasons for this must be so obvious to persons of your intelligence, that I trust that you will spare me the pain of detailing them.

But, gentlemen, this is not all. You undertake your inquiry, not in your own names alone, but as the representatives of a great and powerful party, dispersed throughout the State of Massachusetts and Maine: A party commanding, at the time to which your inquiries refer, a devoted majority in the Legislature of the then United Commonwealth; and even now, if judged of by the character of its volunteer delegation, of great influence and respectability.

I cannot recognize you, on this occasion, as the representative of that party, for two reasons—first, because you have neither produced your credentials for presenting yourselves as their champions, nor assigned satisfactory reasons for presenting yourselves without them. But, secondly, and chiefly, because your introduction of that party into this question is entirely gratuitous. Your solemn declaration that you do not know that the federal or any other party, at the time to which my statement refers, tendered to produce the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a new confederacy, does not take the issue, which your own statement of my charge (as you are pleased to consider it) had tendered. The statement authorized by me, spoke, not of the federal party, but of certain leaders of that party. In my own letters to the members of Congress, who did me the honor at that agonizing crisis to our National Union, of soliciting my confidential opinions upon the measures under deliberation, I expressly acquitted the great body of the federal party, not only of participating in

the secret designs of those leaders, but even of being privy to or believing in their existence. I now cheerfully repeat that declaration. I well know that the party were not prepared for that convulsion, to which the measures and designs of their leaders were instigating them; and my extreme anxiety for the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo arose from the imminent danger, that the continuance and enforcement of this latter measure would promote the views of those leaders, by goading a majority of the people and of the legislature to the pitch of physical resistance, by State authority, against the execution of the laws of the Union; the only effectual means by which the Union could be dissolved. Your modesty has prompted you to disclaim the characters of leaders of the federal party at that time. If I am to consider this as more than a mere disavowal of form, I must say that the charge, which I lament to see has excited so much of your sensibility, had no reference to any of you.

Your avowed object is controversy. You call for a precise state of facts and evidence; and not affecting, so far as you know, any one of you, but to enable you fairly to meet and to answer it.

And you demand,
1 Who are the persons designated as leaders of the party prevailing in Massachusetts in the year 1808, whose object I assert was, and had been, for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate confederacy? and

2. The whole evidence, on which that charge is founded?

You observe that it is admitted in the statement of the charge, that it is not proveable in a court of law, and your inference is that I am of course not in possession of any legal evidence, by which to maintain it. Yet you call upon me to name the persons affected by the charge; a charge in your estimate deeply stigmatizing upon those persons, and you permit yourselves to remind me, that my sense of justice and self respect oblige me to disclose all that I do possess. My sense of justice to you, gentlemen, induces me to remark, that I leave your self respect to the moral influences of your own minds, without presuming to measure it by the dictation of mine.

Suppose, then, that in compliance with your call, I should name one, two or three persons, as intended to be included in the charge. Suppose neither of those persons to be one of you. You however have given them notice, that I have no evidence against them, by which the charge is proveable in a court of law—and you know that I, as well as yourselves, am amenable to the laws of the land. Does your self respect convince you that the persons so named, if guilty, would furnish the evidence against themselves, which they have been notified that I do not possess? Are you sure that the correspondence which would prove their guilt, may not in the lapse of 25 years have been committed to the flames? In these days of failing and of treacherous memories, may they not have forgotten that any such correspondence ever existed? And have you any guarantee to offer, that I should not be called by a summons more imperative than yours, to produce in the temple of justice the proof, which you say I have not, or be branded for a foul and malignant slanderer of spotless and persecuted virtue? Is it not besides imaginable that persons may exist, who though twenty five years since driven in the desperation of disappointment, to the meditation and preparation of measures tending to the dissolution of the Union, perceived afterwards the error of their ways, and would now gladly wash out from their own memories their participation in projects, upon which the stamp of indelible reprobation has past? Is it not possible that some of the conspirators have been called to an account before a higher than earthly tribunal for all the good and evil of their lives; and whose reputations might now needlessly by the disclosure of their names? I put these cases to you, gentlemen, as possible, to show you that neither my sense of justice nor my self respect does require of me to produce the evidence for which you call, or to disclose the names of persons, for whom you have and can have no right to speak.

These considerations appear indeed to me so forcible, that it is not without surprise, that I am compelled to believe they had escaped your observation. I cannot believe of any of you that which I am sure never entered the hearts of some of you, that you should have selected the present moment, for the purpose of drawing me into a controversy, not only with yourselves but with others, you know not whom—of daring me to the denouncement of names, which twenty years since I declined committing to the

ear of confidential friendship; and to the production of evidence which, though perfectly competent for the foundation of honest and patriotic public conduct, was adequate in a court of law neither to the conviction of the guilty, nor to the justification of the acuser, and so explicitly pronounced by myself.

You say that you have no design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question whatever,—nor to enter into a vindication of the measures publicly adopted and avowed by the persons against whom the above charge has been made. But can you believe that this subject could be discussed between you and me, as you propose, when calling upon me for a statement, with the avowed intention of relating it, and not produce an effect on any political party or question? With regard to the public measures of those times and the succeeding, which you declare to have had your sanction and approbation, it needs no disclosure now that a radical and irreconcilable difference of opinion between most of yourselves and me existed.—And can you suppose that in disclosing names and stating facts, known perhaps only to myself, I could consent to separate them from those public measures, which you so cordially approved and which so deeply lamented? Must your own defence against these charges forever rest exclusively upon a solemn protestation against the natural inference from the irresistible tendency of faction to the secret intent of the actor? That a statesman who believes in human virtue should be slow to draw this inference against such solemn asseverations, I readily admit: but for the regulation of the conduct of human life, the rules of evidence are widely different from those, which receive or exclude testimony in a court of law. Even there, you know, that violent presumption is equivalent, in cases affecting life itself, to positive proof; and in a succession of political measures through a series of years, all tending to the same result, there is an internal evidence against which mere denial, however solemn, can scarcely claim the credence even of the charity that believeth all things.

Let me add that the statement authorized by me, as published in the National Intelligencer, was made, not only without the intention, but without the most distant imagination, of offending you or of injuring any one of you. But, on the contrary, for the purpose of expressly disavowing a charge, which was before the public, sanctioned with the name of the late Mr. Jefferson, imputing to certain citizens of Massachusetts treasonable negotiations with the British government during the war, and expressly stating that he had received information of this from me. On the publication of this letter I deemed it indispensably due to myself, and to all citizens of Massachusetts, not only to deny having ever given such information, but all knowledge of such a fact. And the more so, because that letter had been published, though without my knowledge, yet I was well assured, from motives of justice and kindness to me. It contained a declaration by Mr. Jefferson himself, frank, explicit, and true, of the character of the motives of my conduct, in all the transactions of my intercourse with him, during the period of the embargo. This was a point upon which his memory could not deceive him, a point upon which he was the best of witnesses; and his testimony was the more decisive because given at a moment, as it would seem, of great excitement against me upon different views of public policy even then in conflict and producing great exacerbation in his mind. The letter contained also a narrative of a personal interview between himself and me in March 1808, and stated that I had then given him information of facts, which induced him to consent to the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo, and that I had apprized him of this treasonable negotiation by citizens of Massachusetts, to secede from the Union during the war, and perhaps rejoin after the peace. Now the substitution of the non-intercourse for the embargo, took place twelve months after this interview, and at a succeeding session of Congress, when I was not even a member of that body. The negotiation for seceding from the Union with a view to rejoin it afterwards, if it ever existed, must have been during the war. I had no knowledge of such negotiation, or even of such a design. I could therefore have given no such information.

But in giving an unqualified denial to this statement of Mr. Jefferson, and in showing that upon the face of the letter itself it could not be correct, it was due to him to show that the mis-statement on his part was not intentional; that it rose from an infirmity, which the letter itself candidly acknowledged; that it blended together in one indistinct mass, the information which I had given him in March 1808, with the purport of confidential letters, which I had written to him and my friends in Congress a year after, and with events projects and perhaps mere suspicions, natural enough as consequences of the preceding times, but which occurred, if at all, from three to six years later, and of which he could not

have had information from me. The simple fact of which I apprized Mr. Jefferson was that in the summer of 1807, about the time of what was sometimes called the *affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake*, I had seen a letter from the governor of Nova Scotia to a person in Massachusetts, affirming that the British government had certain information of a plan by that of France, to conquer the British possessions and effect a revolution in the United States, by means of a war with Great Britain. As the United States and Great Britain were, in 1807, at peace, a correspondence with the governor of Nova Scotia held by any citizen of the United States imported no violation of law; nor could the correspondent be responsible for any thing which the governor might write. But my inferences from this fact were, that there existed between the British government and the party in Massachusetts opposed to Mr. Jefferson, a channel of communication through the governor of Nova Scotia which he was exercising to inflame their hatred against France, and jealousies their of own government. The letter was not to any leader of the federal party; but I had no doubt it had been shown to some of them, as it had been to me, without injunction to secrecy; and, as I suppose to convince me that this conspiracy between Napoleon and Mr. Jefferson really existed. How that channel of communication might be further used was matter of conjecture; for the mission of Mr. John Henry was nine months after my interview with Mr. Jefferson, and precisely at the time when I was writing to my friends in Congress the letters urging the substitution of the Non-Intercourse for the Embargo. Of Mr. Hehey's mission I knew nothing, till it was disclosed by himself in 1818.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CONGRESS.

Washington, March 6.

The Senate of the United States met yesterday at 12 o'clock, and, after appointing a committee to wait upon the President of the United States, and receive any communication that he might have to make, closed its doors on motion of Mr. Benton, in order to proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

From what we can learn, no nominations were yesterday made to the Senate. Certainly, none were confirmed.

James A. Hamilton, of New York, has been charged, temporarily, with the duties of Secretary of State, until a permanent appointment shall have been made to that office. Certain duties have to be performed in that department, immediately on the accession of a new President, which make such an appointment, *ad interim*, indispensably necessary.

Appropriations for this State.—We are favored with the following welcome intelligence from our Senator, Governor Iredell:

Washington, March 2, 1829.

MESSRS. J. GALES & SON,

Gentlemen—You will be gratified to learn, that bills have this day finally passed both Houses of Congress, making appropriations for the following objects, interesting to North-Carolina. Twenty-one thousand dollars for improving the Swath at Ocracoke. Twenty thousand dollars for removing obstructions in the Cape-Fear River below Wilmington, and twenty thousand dollars for purchasing the titles still claimed by Cherokee Indians to reservations within the State of North-Carolina.

Ral. Register, 10th instant.

The following account of an auction sale in Paris is taken from a late German paper:—

Mile. Sontag sold at public auction part of the presents, which she had received in Paris and London in the course of the two last years. They consisted of—1700 heavy gilt china cups and saucers 13 silver coffee sets, 28 china sets, 7 ladies' watches with diamonds 81 do. without diamonds, 2200 dozen gloves, 21,000 ells linen cambric, 1180 baskets of champagne, 510 small gold ornaments, consisting of rings, bracelets, &c. 77 of her own likenesses and 2 reams of paper filled with poetry in praise of her. The proceeds of the whole amounted to 200,000 francs.

Mail Robbery.—On Wednesday night last, the small Portmantau, which contains the way mail between Charleston and Purysburg, was cut from behind the sulkey between the Post Office in this city and the Lines on Charleston Neck. We know not what amount of money the Mail contained, but have learned that one letter covered *Three Hundred Dollars*, in Charleston Bank Notes.

The Contractor offers a reward of \$50 for the delivery of the mail and contents to the Post-Office in this city; and a further sum of \$100 for the apprehension and conviction of the robber.

Chas. Courier.

There are between 1700 and 1800 pupils in the private schools in New York city.

Gen'l Andrew Jackson's INAUGURAL SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1829.

Delivered by General Andrew Jackson, on being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return that I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; their foreign and confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the executive power of my office without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship, on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue in regard to the right of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for these sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored; and that perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of them, that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed in distance climes, our skill in navigation, and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals and dock yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service are so plainly prescribed by prudence that I should be excused for omitting their mention sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population must render us invincible. As long as our Government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impregnable ategis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a

foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power, in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation—depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public Officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed, our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

A Thanksgiving Turkey.—An ingenious contriver of ways and means, residing hereabouts, some twenty years ago, being in want of a turkey wherewith to be thankful according to law on the last Thursday in November, set his wits to work to procure one without labor, love, or money. Turkeys, as every body knows, are fond of an apple tree for their couch, and our hero, going in the stillness of night, singled out a fine fat gobbler from a tree full belonging to one of his neighbors. While reconnoitering the roost, he heard the feathered bipeds say, very distinctly, "Quit! quit! quit!" But considering these as mere words of course, he did not regard them a feather, but taking a bit of red yarn from his pocket, he made it fast to the right leg of his intended prize, and retired without further alarming the brood, or at all disturbing their owner. The next day he went to his neighbor's house, with the following interrogatory—"You hav'nt seen no stray gobbler here, have ye?" The neighbor answered that he had not; but that there might possibly be one amongst his turkeys; and asked the other if he should know his turkey on seeing him? "O yes," said the wily man of inventions, "I should know him very well, by a bit of red yarn he had round his right leg." Accordingly the whole flock of turkeys were assembled, and the man deeply regretting his loss, and declaring he would not have taken a silver dollar for the bird, began to examine the "whole lot." "Gobble! gobble! gobble!" said an indignant turkey, taller than the rest by a head. "Ah! that's he," said the man, springing up two feet as he spoke, "that's the very identical feller, don't you see he has got the mark on?" "Well, so he has, sure enough," said the honest neighbor, taking two quids of pig-tail in three seconds, "and yet I'll be darned and roasted alive, if he doesn't look as much like a gobbler of mine as two white beans! Howsomever, as the critter belongs to you, why you must take him, that's all. He said no more, but caught the turkey and handed him over (as he verily supposed) to the rightful claimant. The other thanked him for his trouble, and after inviting him to come and take a thanksgiving supper with him and telling him he should be as welcome to a bit of turkey as though it was his own, he marched off triumphantly, with the prize under his arm, and a laugh in his sleeve.

Berkshire Amer.

Pottsville, Pa. Feb. 28.—A horse belonging to Mr. Foust, yesterday drew from the East Mine to the turnpike, a distance of one mile, sixty-four bushels of anthracite coal, with apparent ease. He was attached to the end of the tongue of heavy wagon. Total weight of coal and cargo 5610 pounds; add to this the weight of his rider!

Miner's Journal.

A vessel going up to a wharf in Boston, the captain ordered one of his men (an Irishman) to throw over the buoy, and going below for a few minutes, he called to Pat, and asked him if he had thrown over the buoy? no sir, says he; indeed I could not catch the boy, but I threw over the old Cook!

We understand that the roads between this city and Philadelphia, are in many places almost impassable, owing to the snow having drifted and formed large banks. The mails yesterday came on runners, and we learn from a passenger that the sleigh upset seven times between New Brunswick and Elizabethtown.

The Southern mail left this city, at half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a small boat, under the direction of Mr. Dodd, the mail carrier. The boat after a short time became entangled in the ice, and was fast drifting down, when the Powles Hook steam boat Richard Varick, put off to her assistance, took off the mail and passengers, and landed them in safety at Jersey City, at a quarter before four o'clock.

The Rivers and Bay on Sunday were full of ice, and none of the outward bound vessels, nor a pilot boat, could get below. At 6 o'clock last night the ice had completely blocked up the bay, at the Narrows. The ship Birmingham, Captain Harris, which had been at anchor in the Bay since Thursday afternoon, taking advantage of a favorable moment yesterday afternoon came up to town and went into dock. The Ship New Orleans from Rio Janeiro, remained at anchor in the bay, blocked in by the ice.

From the east, we have no information, except what will be found in the subjoined accounts of the arrivals of the Steam-boats Connecticut and U. States. The storm, it appears, proceeded from the west, and was, no doubt, very severe at the eastward.

The steam boat Connecticut, left Newport about 5 o'clock on Friday morning last, with a light breeze from the eastward; the water was remarkably smooth, and the day very pleasant, until about noon, when a heavy snow storm commenced, and the weather became so thick, that it was impossible to see twice the boat's length ahead; the storm increased, and the wind blew a perfect gale from the N. E. till 12 at night, when it shifted to the N. Captain Tomlinson (without knowing exactly the place where he was) having found a good holding ground, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, let go three anchors which took fast, and with management, he soon brought them to an equal bearing, but would not have been able to hold, had she not constantly been aided by the engine. The wind continued to blow almost a hurricane until daylight, when the Captain discovered that he was off Crane Neck,—but with daylight there was no abatement of the gale, and if the Connecticut had not been a remarkably strong built vessel she must certainly have foundered or gone to pieces.—Every fourth or fifth sea heaved over her head hogheads of water, a great portion of which, owing to the intense cold, became a mass of ice on the fore part of the vessel. The passengers (about 60 in number) felt all the dreadful sensations such a situation is likely to inspire and but for the firmness evinced by the captain, many would have completely desponded. Of the few who ventured to remain any time on deck, several were washed off their legs, and one tremendous sea carried away the starboard quarter boards. At sun down on Saturday the wind did not in the least abate, and such was the depth at which the anchors had been driven, that it took the whole crew more than six hours to raise them. Sufficient praise cannot be given to the captain pilot, and the whole of the crew, for their indefatigable exertions during the whole time; the engineers never left their post, steam being kept up all the while; and the pilot had one of his hands badly frost bitten. Opposite the residence of Mr. James D'Wolfe, jr. the boat encountered a body of ice which they were two hours in passing.

The Connecticut arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening, with only ten sticks of woods left. The foregoing account of her perilous voyage, is from the statement of the passengers, who have publicly testified their thanks to Capt. Tomlinson for the firmness and judgment with which he executed his arduous and trying duties. On arriving here, the bowsprit with the rigging attached, were united by a solid body of ice—the mast, main yard, and wheel house on the awning deck, were also covered with ice.

A gentleman who left Philadelphia at an early hour on Saturday morning, in the Union Line, did not arrive until last evening. He informs us, that the storm on Friday was more severe than any within the memory of man. The roads are in a wretched condition, the snow in some places having drifted to the depth of from five to six feet. Several times, the driver and passengers had to remove fences, and the State pas-

sed thro' farm yards, fields, &c. The stage upset three times; they came to Kingston on wheels and thence to Newark on runners. One of the stages from Trenton to Philadelphia, was so embedded in the snow, that the horses were taken off, and the stage left to be dug out. Our informant says that the road will not be safe for travellers until the snow is levelled.

Wrecks.—We learn that a brig and two schooners, (names not given) have been recently wrecked on Cape Look-out. In one instance the whole crew perished.

The above is from the Newbern Spectator. "The whole crew perished!" What feelings do these four momentous words excite? How many widows and orphans may this disaster have made? How many parents may have lived to mourn this accident? What were the sensations of those ill-fated men as the last wave engulfed them in death? Many have been the losses of property and lives by the combined powers of wind and water, but on such occasions human agency is seldom the cause, for the "wind bloweth where it listeth," and those that "go down to the great deeps" are subject to overwhelming horrors from which there is no escape. But the human mind becomes callous to human suffering by the repetition of such appalling events—like the soldier who shrinks with dismay, as he first "fleshes his maiden sword," but from custom becomes reckless of his own life or that of others.—*Raleigh Register.*

Brig President Manning.—The length of time has elapsed since the departure of the President Manning, from this port and the silence of the northern papers with respect to her, began to awaken a solicitude in our community, which was every day augmented by sympathy, for the family and relatives of Doct. Frederick J. Cutler, who was a passenger.

A letter from John M'Rae, Esq. Postmaster, at Fayetteville, dated 26th ult. came most seasonably to the relief of the family and lightened up their gloom. Mr. M'Rae's letter which derives information from a news slip, from the office of the New York Merchantile Advertiser, states, that the President Manning, had put into Tarpaubin Cove, and had sustained no damage, except the loss of her stern boat.

Cape-Fear Rec.

Tit for Tat.—Mr. A. is a merchant, does a considerable business: Farmer G came into his store the other day—it was a cold one—to trade off a few bushels of wheat, which is very high just at this time. The bargain was concluded, and the farmer was to take his pay in salt. The store is as elastic as some merchants' consciences. The bags of wheat were brought in, and the measuring of their contents commenced. All at once the merchant's feet were insufferably cold. As the grain was emptied into the measure, the merchant stamped violently around it,—to warm his feet. The poor farmer could not complain that the honest merchant should wish to promote circulation and get his feet warm, but his grain settled perceptibly with every stamp from the merchant's feet, and the six bushels he brought to market held out but five and an half on a second measurement. Old farmers sometimes "know a thing or two." Mr. G. said nothing; but proceeded to the salt that he was to receive in pay for his wheat. The merchant's feet had got warm by this time; he was as light "on the fantastic toe" as if he was walking on eggs. Not so with the farmer. As the salt began to run into the half bushel, his feet were suddenly seized with the cold. Being a heavy rustic, he stamped vehemently. "Tut, tut," says the merchant, "your jumping shakes down the salt too much!" "Not more than yours shook down my wheat, I guess," said the farmer. When the business was about an even trade between merchant A. and farmer G.

Verily, justice is sometimes done in the earth.

Gardiner Intel.

A facetious fellow having unwittingly offended a conceited young puppy, the latter told him he was "no gentleman." "Are you a gentleman?" asked the droll one. "Yes, sir," bounced the fellow. "Then I am glad I am not," replied the other.

An elephant being advertised as newly arrived in town, it was asked if it was to remain any time. "I suppose so," gravely answered a gentleman, "for I observed he brought a very large trunk with him."

The mail stage between New York and Albany was lately overturned and precipitated down a precipice, rolling over and over several times.—Governor Van Ness of Vermont was in the stage at the time; but so much had he become accustomed to turning somersets, that he received no injury.

Am. Adv.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1829.

We publish to day, the inaugural address of President Jackson, which, as a prologue to the grand drama about to be acted, "does as well as could be expected."

An authentic bill of the play appeared in Duff Green's last paper, which confirms the report that the incomparable Van Buren is the manager, and of course has selected for himself the chief character of the drama.

We do not like to mention names, but we think some of the actors will require frequent rehearsals to fit them for an exhibition before the whole world!

This subject will be recurred to, at a more leisure hour, when we shall compare the precepts of Senator Jackson with the practice of President Jackson.

Congress adjourned, *sine die* on Tuesday last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. And on the following day, the new President, in the presence of both Houses of Congress and a large assemblage of strangers, and citizens, took the Oath of Chief Magistrate of the Union.

The Senate meet at 11 o'clock on the 4th inst. on a special invitation of Mr. Adams.

Before the two Houses adjourned, the following message, was received from the President:

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3, 1829.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I herewith transmit a copy of the instructions prepared by the Secretary of State, and furnished to the Ministers of the United States, appointed to attend at the assembly of the Plenipotentiaries, first held at Panama, and then transferred to Tacubaya. The occasion upon which they were given has passed away, and there is no present probability of the revival of these negotiations; but the purposes for which they were intended are still of the deepest interest to our country and to the world, and may hereafter call again for the active efforts and beneficent energies of the Government of the United States. The motives for his holding them from general publication having ceased, justice to the Government from which they emanated, and to the People for whose benefit it was instituted, require that they should be made known. With this view, and from the consideration that the subjects embraced by these instructions must probably engage hereafter, the deliberations of our successors, I deem it proper to make this communication to both Houses of Congress. One copy only of the instructions being prepared, I send it to the Senate, requesting that it may be transmitted also to the House of Representatives.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

It is our painful duty to record a shocking murder, which was committed in Jones county on Sunday evening last, at the plantation of William Duncan, about 12 miles from town. The circumstances are briefly these. A little after dark, a noise was heard issuing from the bog pen a short distance from the house. Mr. Duncan's son, a promising lad 17 years of age, took a gun hanging over the door, followed by his father—he had proceeded a few yards from the house, when a gun fired, and twelve large shot entered the boy's body, one passing entirely thro'. He lingered until Wednesday morning, when he expired. Who the perpetrator of this atrocious deed is, has not been ascertained, although the neighbours have offered a reward and made every exertion to discover him.

Newbern Spectator.

There was a ball at Providence on the evening of Friday last, when the great snow storm commenced, and as the music and dancing continued till a late hour on the succeeding morning, when the drifts were heaped up mountain high, the gentlemen were obliged to perform that duty which could not be done by horses and carriages. The ladies were mounted on the backs of their gallants, and a picture was presented not unlike that described in one of the dreams of Addison's Spectator, where the females came out of a besieged city lugging whatever they were most anxious to preserve from ruin. The lovers, it is said, were often obliged to put down their precious little burdens in the snow banks, that they might "take them up better."

Boston Daily Adv.

The grand anti-masonic Convention is to assemble in Albany to-morrow.—We understand that some seceding Masons intend to make a full disclosure of all the secrets, ceremonies, &c. of the Order.—Fudge!

Am. Adv.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor:

Although your correspondent, "Another of the People" has declared his determination to retire from the contest after having had (like another great wit and statesman of the age,) the last word, I trust he will reconsider this determination when he sees—as he doubtless soon will—his essays copied by the facetious Noah and the literary Walsh. Really he is more penetrating than I supposed;

"For optics sharp it needs I ween;

To see what is not to be seen."

He is very sure that "One of the People" and "Titus" are one person!—This is almost as good a guess as one made by my neighbour Simple, who guessed that "Another of the People" and the "head president of the State Bank," as he calls His Honor, are one and the same:—"for," says Mr. Simple, "who else could cram as much law-learning in so small a space?"—To the question proposed by "Titus" how does the bill discussed in the legislature propose to impair the obligation of contracts? "Another of the People" replies in a triumphant tone of legal profundity, that "the Supreme Court in 1811 solemnly adjudged that a delay of payment enacted by the legislature" (mark the grammar and logic) did impair the obligation of contracts.

"Most learned Judge!"

"A Daniel come to judgment! yea, a Daniel!" Well might a deeper scholar than friend Simple mistake him for an R—or even a Mansfield. "Another of the People" (or Lord as I shall call him for euphony) says "Titus demands proof positive of a corrupt contract between the legislature and the State Bank. This is a strange requisition &c. &c." Now Titus admits such would be a strange, or rather a ridiculous, requisition; such an one as Titus never conceived and is wholly the offspring of his Lordship's own brain; a pregnant proof that even Mansfield "will sometimes nod."

I am no lawyer Mr. Editor, but I will remember the case to which His Lordship refers, as I believe. At a period of great pecuniary distress, like the present, the legislature passed an act to suspend executions; which act was adjudged to be unconstitutional.

With due deference to the opinion of our learned jurist, I think there is a material difference between the two cases. In that of the suspension act the legislature did transcend its constitutional power; but in the present the legislature has not been called upon to pass any such act, but to institute a judicial inquiry into the conduct of the Banks which themselves "impaired the obligation of their contracts" with the legislature, by repeated, open and flagrant infractions of their charters, as has been proven by the officers of those institutions—men, who have the strongest motives, agreeable to your learned Judge's criterion, to conceal such truths. Your learned correspondent complains that Titus put "a string of impertinent questions" to him, in a very "impertinent tone"—such impertinent questions Mr. Editor that our learned friend would not answer them "if answers were as plenty as blackberries."

By way of retaliation, as I presume, he has in his turn put to Titus a string of questions:—I will not say impertinent, for they are certainly very ingenious, and remind me of the old saw in the rule of three—"if a load of rails cost a dollar, how much leather will make an apron?"

He says "Titus has not shown the motives of his half of the legislature, nor related any circumstance or other evidence to vindicate them from the charge of being indebted to the Bank." I know not what he means by "my half of the legislature, unless it be the half which had the courage and the understanding to denounce villainous extortions, in spite of intimidations and flattery.—Their motives however have nothing to do with the merits of the question; but whatever they were, undoubtedly they were as pure as the motives of those who are the most zealous champions of the Banks from the majestic lion that fattens upon the carcase, down to the lean jackall which barks for a bone.

Your correspondent assumes the fact that the half of the legislature opposed to the Banks is in debt to them, and what is most surprising does not attempt to prove it, but requires them to disprove it.—Titus, might retort, this is "a strange requisition to require a negative to be proved."

Suppose "Titus" should say something more than the bare "ipse dixit" of your correspondent is necessary to convince Titus that he had not seen Mr. Gaston's speech, before he published his essay.—What "circumstance or other evidence" could he adduce to corroborate his assertion? Would it be the ingenious and skilful manner in which Mr. Gaston's argument is engrafted on another stock!!

After all Sir, I have been amused with the Attic style of your correspondent, and cannot close this communication without expressing a hope that he will resuscitate. I think it is Dr. Johnson who says "there are few things not purely evil of which we can say without some emotion of uneasiness, this is the last."

Really I felt something of that emotion upon reading the solemn valedictory of "Another of the People" and as he departed like the fabled Swan singing "his own requiem" let us hope that like the real Phoenix he will reappear from his ashes; for it may with truth be said of him "Rara avis in terris, nigroque similina cygnus."

TTTUS.

N. B. As your correspondent has shewn himself to be a latin scholar, he will of course be able to construe the line above—but lest some of your purely English readers may think that Titus really does use "Billingsgate" as he has been charged of doing by "Another of the People," I will translate the said line.

A rare bird on earth, and mightily like a grey goose.

TTTUS.

A Fish out of Water.—Lord Kellie was amusing a company with an account of a sermon he had heard in America, in which the preacher related the miracle of St. Anthony preaching to the fishes, which, in order to listen to his pious discourse, held their heads out of water. I can credit the miracle, said Harry Erskine, of your Lordship was at church. I certainly was there, said the Peer. Then, rejoined Harry, there was at least one fish out of water.

"You've been Captain long enough."—Walking up Beacon street the other day, I met a little republican corps, which amused me greatly. The band consisted of four urchins, from six to ten years old,

accounted in boyish style, with pasteboard caps and tin swords. The troop was merely large enough to furnish Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign and Trumpeter,—a pretty fair epitome of some of our military establishments, all officers and no men. Being Americans, and all in office, I very naturally supposed they were satisfied and happy; but my eye had not followed the young soldiers far, when I perceived their lieutenant, a sturdy chap of about six years old, make a dead halt. "What's the matter, Bill?" called out the captain. "I tell you what Ned, you've been captain long enough—I'm going to be captain now!" Some altercation followed, and the refractory lieutenant only vociferated the louder—"You've been captain long enough—It's my turn now!" A compromise was at length happily effected; and the ambitious young officer agreed to budge on a few yards further with the promise of being made captain at the end of the street. I laughed as the little pageant moved out of sight. "This," said I, is an abridgement of human society—this is the genuine spirit of man.

Lord Ross.—The reprobate Lord Ross being on his death bed, was desired to call on God. He replied, "I will if I go that way, but I don't believe I shall."

Walpolania.

There is (says the National Intelligencer of the 28th ultimo,) at present a great concourse of strangers in this city, of every degree in life, from the man of wealth and leisure who takes the occasion of the inauguration of a new President to visit the Seat of Government, and look upon men and things with his own eyes, to the humblest of the supporters of the successful candidate, who flock here in crowds in the vain hope of reward for services which they believe themselves to have rendered during the campaign. It is painful to think how many there are, even of those who have some claims to office, who must necessarily return home disappointed, because unrewarded, and dissatisfied of course. The situation of the President elect himself is far from being enviable. In fact, until things settle down into a quiet and regular train, his elevated station can be to him but a splendid misery, exposed, as he must be, to fruitless solicitations, in every variety of form, which it is painful to reject, and impossible to grant.

Another Railroad.—A letter from Newcastle, Del. under dated of Tuesday, says, "The Legislature of Delaware terminated their session this day. They have passed a bill for the construction of a Railroad from Newcastle to Freuchtown, on Elk River, the site being very favorable for such improvement; there is reason to believe it will be completed the ensuing Summer."

A Kentucky paper has an advertisement headed in *staring* capitals, "A DEVIL WANTED"—he must be moral and industrious, well recommended, and not over 14 years of age. "Old Nick," of course is not young enough for this situation.

DIED.

From home, surrounded by strangers, of the Typhus fever, on the morning of the 24th ult. at the university of Virginia, *Laban I. Hoyle*, Student in the 17th year of his age, Son of Andrew Hoyle, Esq. of Hoyleville, Lincoln County N. C.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, N. C. where he has supplied himself with a quantity of first rate Northern Leather, and is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may please to call on him, with any kind of work in his business. Those who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage, may depend on having their work neatly and durably executed and on accommodating terms.

THOS. MARKS.

Charlotte, March 8, 1829.—427.

N. B. Two Journeymen Shoemakers wanted immediately.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d day of March, inst. my boy PETER. He is about 16th years old, five feet four inches high and one fourth negro blood; dark red hair, grey eyes, stout made, stooped shoulders, and has a small scar on his nose. He had on when he left me, a pair of white twilled blanket pantaloons, a blue mixed short coat, a fur hat, and worsted jacket. He will probably try to go to Mecklenburg county Virginia.

Any person apprehending said boy, and committing him to jail, so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, if caught out of the State, and Ten Dollars if caught in the State. He will probably endeavour to pass himself for a free man; he can read tolerably well, and as I am told can write.

WM. H. ARCHIBALD.

Concord, Cobarrus, county N. C. 24th.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.
FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, March 5.

Cotton 8 1/2 a 8 3/4; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 16 1/2; flour 5 1/2 a 6 1/2; flaxseed 90; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7 1/2; molasses 34 a 37; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar, common, 9 50 prime 11 a 12; salt 100; wheat 1 25 a 1 30; whiskey 25 a 30.

Columbia, March 6.

Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 3/4; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6 1/2; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87 1/2; Sugar, 10 a 12 1/2; Flour 5 a 6.

Cheraw, Feb. 25.

Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 1/4; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt; 80; Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4 1/2 a 5, Whiskey, 35 a 37 1/2; Molasses, 45. Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Charleston, Feb. 28.

Cotton 8 a 9 1/4; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 6 1/2; apple brandy none; corn 45 a 48; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4 1/2; molasses 28 a 30; sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Muscovado 11 1/2; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27; Flour 8 a 8 1/2.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 per cent. dis.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HAVING associated myself with Doct. ISAAC BURNS, of this place, in the Druggist Business, I take the liberty to state, that the **SALISBURY MEDICAL & DRUG STORE** will again be renewed under the firm of

AUSTIN & BURNS.

I am now on my way to Philadelphia and N. York, for the purpose of laying in a general assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

Those who feel disposed to patronize the above establishment, will be supplied on liberal terms, wholesale or retail.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

Salisbury, March 3, 1829.—23th

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE Finance Committee will meet at the Court-House in the town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 23d instant. The different officers contemplated by the act of Assembly of 1827, are requested to attend.

Salisbury, March 7, 1829.—2124

SILKWORM EGGS.

Doct. M. W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, has deposited with the editor of this paper, several thousand eggs of the Silkworm. Persons desirous of entering into the cultivation of Silk, or of making experiments in rearing the Silkworm, can be supplied with eggs, at a moderate price per thousand, on application at this Office.

Salisbury, March 9.



DON PIZARRO.

THIS celebrated JACK will stand the present Season at Col. Thos. G. Polk's plantation, on Third Creek, Rowan county, March, 1829.—223

Duncan G. MacRae

WILMINGTON his friends that he has removed to Wilmington and will be happy to serve them as

COMMISSION AGENT,

in the sale, purchase, or shipment of produce and merchandize. Being advantageously situated for such business, and having the agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

6town32.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 10, 1829.

PHILADELPHIA

Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 & 290 Race Street, between 6th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

Of Coaches, Chariotees, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. &c. &c.

which, with a general assortment of HARNESSES, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia, —OPPOSITE BIRSKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, Japan and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Pits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6int64

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, Joseph Webb has advertised in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that my son, Christopher Irvin, stole a certain bay horse from him on the 17th instant; now this is to certify, that said Webb told me, in the presence of my family, on the evening of that very day, that he and said Christopher Irvin exchanged horses in the back streets of Salisbury: And further that said Webb more than once stated, in the presence of my family, previous to the time above mentioned, that the horse in question belonged to Christopher Irvin, and that he should have him whenever he wished. With what propriety, then, said Webb can charge my son with stealing the horse, the public will judge for themselves.

ELIZABETH IRVIN.

Feb. 26, 1829,

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—69th.

Poetry.

GOOD BYE AND HOW DO YOU DO?

One day good bye met how do you do,
Too close to shun saluting;
But soon the rival sisters flew
From kissing to disputing.
"Away!" says how do you do, "your mien
Appeals my cheerful nature;
No name so sad as yours is seen
In sorrow's nomenclature.
Where'er I give one sunshine hour,
Your cloud comes o'er to shade it,
Where'er I plant one blossom-flower,
Your mildew drops to fade it.
E'er how do you do has tuned each tongue
To hope's delightful measure,
Good bye in friendship's ear has sung
The knell of parting pleasure.
From sorrows past, my chymick skill
Draws smiles of consolation,
While you from present joys distill
The tears of separation."
Good bye replied, "your statement's true,
And well your cause you've pleaded;
But pray who'd think of how do you do
Unless good bye preceded?
Without my prior influence,
Could yours have ever flourished?
And can your hand one flower dispense
But those my tears have nourished?
How oft if at the court of love,
Concealment be the fashion,
When how do you do has failed to move,
Good bye reveals the passion.
How oft when Cupid's fires decline,
As every heart remembers,
One sigh of mine, and only mine,
Revives the dying embers.
Go bid the timid lover choose,
And I'll resign my charter,
If he for ten kind how do you do's,
One kind good bye would barter.—
From love and friendship's kindred source,
We both derive existence,
And they would both lose half their force,
Without our joint assistance.
'Tis well, the world our merit knows,
Since time there's no denying,
One half, in how do you doing goes,
The other, in good byeing."

LIFE'S TWILIGHT.

'Tis sweet to behold the soft light
That lingers at eve in the west;
But evening of life is more bright,
And the twilight of hope is more blest.
For suns, though in brilliance they sink,
Are followed by shadows of gloom;
But virtue on life's fearful brink,
Sees glory beyond the dark tomb.
And sweet when the morning's first beam,
O'er hill and o'er wave smiles serene,
But brighter by far is hope's gleam
When it dawns upon sorrow and sin—
For morn ushers in a brief day
That night shall overshadow with gloom
But piety's hope sheds a ray,
That triumphs o'er night and the tomb.
Days of my youth! ye are gliding away;
Days of my youth! ye will shortly be vanish'd;
Soon will the warm tints of fancy decay,
Soon from my cheeks will the roses be banish'd.
Brief as the wild flower that flits on the spray;
Brief as the bright dew that sparkles the
morning;
Life gives its blossoms to Time's pale decay—
All the drear waste but an instant adorning.
Soon will the hopes of bosom be lushed;
Soon will the hours of my day dreams be num-
ber'd;
Quickly the shoots of romance will be crush'd,
All will be lost that I've wak'd or I've slum-
ber'd.
Go then, ye warm beaming joys of a day!
Go then ye moments of bliss and of sorrow!
Calm will I bend me to Time's pale decay,
And from Contentment new roses will borrow.

EPITAPH ON AN INFANT.

He took the cup of life to sip,
For bitter 't was to drain;
He put it meekly from his lip,
And went to sleep again.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Southern Review.

THE BALKAN MOUNTAINS.

The Balkan mountains have long been considered as one of the most formidable barriers, on the side of Europe, of the Turkish empire. They have been represented as impracticable and impassable, if skillfully and gallantly defended; and they have, in fact, arrested the progress of the Russian armies on several occasions. But although the mountains are steep and lofty, the ravines and gorges few, narrow, precipitous and difficult of access, the roads miserable, the country desolate, yet no one who recollects the events of the last thirty years, who remembers that neither Pyrenees, nor Apennines, nor the Alps themselves, could oppose any invincible obstacle, to the career of disciplined troops and able commanders,

will view this range of mountains as offering any insurmountable difficulties to the march of an invading army. Indeed, when we are told that in 1820, clouds of Cossacks passed the Balkan, and advanced to Burghaz, we know not why mounted infantry might not then have borne them company, in numbers sufficient to have secured the most important points of the defile, by which they traversed these mountains. The real obstacles are, perhaps, the deep snows of winter, the sickness and scarcity of water in the summer and autumn, causing a great waste of life to northern troops, and the character and habits of the Turks themselves, which adapt them better for the defence of mountain passes, for irregular warfare, where the contest is between man and man, than for the tactics of regular warfare and the evolutions of a day of battle. We will give Mr. Walsh's descriptions of the passes, and his observations on the chain as a means of military defence. At Fakh, the next post to Drolath-Haghe, the low Balkans commence, and continue about thirty miles to Haydho's, a large Turkish town, where the high Balkans commence.

"We now ascended the first ridge of the High Balkan, and had a specimen of its rainy character; the wind had changed to the South, and dark heavy masses of mist were hanging on the hills.

"In about one hour we ascended again, and came to another of those fertile and lonely plains which abound every where in the recesses of these mountains. It was ten or twelve miles long, and three or four broad, with a river winding its way through the centre. It was filled with villages, cattle, corn-fields, vineyards, and fruit-trees, all of which were in the highest state of rural beauty. The trees had lost none of their foliage, the winter corn was springing above ground, and the pasture was rich and verdant; but the circumstances most striking was, the inaccessible mountains by which it seemed to be surrounded. If Dr. Johnson had ever travelled through these countries, I should have supposed he had described his valley of Rasselas from the actual scenery of this place. On looking round, I could not see where we got in, and how we could get out.—We followed, however, the course of the river, till we came to the perpendicular front of the ridge at the opposite side of the valley. Here, as if by some spell of 'Open Sesame!' the face of the mountain seemed to gape, as if rent assunder, and presented to us a narrow chasm, into which we entered along with the river.

"This ravine is, perhaps, one of the most magnificent and picturesque in Europe, and far exceeds the Trossachs of Lough Catherine, or any that I have seen before. Its perpendicular sides ascend to an immense height, covered with wood from the bottom to the top, and leaving a very narrow stripe of the blue sky between. For some time we pursued the bed of the river, descending still deeper into this gorge; and I supposed we intended to follow it the whole way, in the dim twilight in which we were involved, till we should emerge with it at the other side of the mountains; but after a short time we left it, and began to ascend gradually, till we reached the summit of this second ridge. Here we found the masses of clouds, which had appeared so picturesque, were diffused into a uniform haze, which circumscribed our view to a very small distance, and poured down torrents of rain. The road was now become disagreeable and dangerous; it was sometimes very steep, and so slippery, that the horses could not keep their feet, but were continually falling. We passed several ravines over tottering bridges of slight boards, which were so closely put together, that they arose at one end, while any weight pressed the other.

"In this way we got on till the shades of evening warned us to hasten. We proceeded, therefore, down a steep, with the rapidity usual to Turks on difficult ground, and were dashing across one of those fragile wooden bridges, thrown over a deep ravine, when it suddenly gave away with a crash, and the surrogee and his horse, who were foremost, disappeared.—The surrogee was thrown forward, and, clinging to the broken planks, he scrambled out on the other side, but his horse went through. His hind feet, however, got entangled in the framework below, and here it remained suspended."

Here, after some time consumed, in extricating the horse, our author adds:—

"Had the horse been killed, I was informed that I should have to pay the Sultan for the consequences of his rotten bridge. We now descended a very

steep mountain; the Tartar was just behind me, when the feet of his horse giving way, he tumbled over and over, and both he and his rider rolled past me to the bottom of the hill. I thought they were killed, but fortunately the ground was soft, and neither received much damage. The shades of the evening had already closed, when we arrived at a valley, in the bosom of which is situated the romantic village of Lopenitza, where we proposed to pass the night.

"We left our kind hosts before daylight, on a dismal, dark, drizzling morning. We made our way with difficulty, through low rocky hills, stumbling among ravines, and wishing for the light of day. At length it appeared, accompanied by a bitter cold north east wind: in a little time it became so piercing, that we all got numbed and powerless. It was accompanied by a dark dry sky, which seemed to threaten snow, and was a specimen of those Seythian or Hyperborean blasts which come suddenly and intensely over these regions. Our road lay still among the last ridges of the Balkan, with occasional plains. In one of these we fell in again with the river with which we entered the mountains; it is here called Buyuk Hametchie, and runs parallel to the Balkans in to the Black Sea. I should like to have traced this mysterious stream through the dark, deep, and subterranean recesses through which I was told it passed. One would imagine that, thus running through the level ground at one side of the mountains, and issuing out at the other, having penetrated at the base and wound its way through the chain, it would afford a level for a road below, without the necessity of carrying it over the immense ridge; and no doubt, in any other country but Turkey, such a road would have been made. It is possible, however, that the Turks would not wish to remove this formidable barrier which nature has placed between them and their northern enemies, or afford them greater facility of invasion by cutting a level road through the very heart of it. Having crossed this river, we proceeded to Shumla, where we arrived, after a long and fatiguing ride, at three o'clock. Not apprised of the effect of this cold, I attempted to dismount, but was so entirely deprived of feeling or motion, that I fell powerless to the ground like a sack of corn. * * * In the morning we found the stable full of horses, that had come in the night, so at day dawn we set out.—Our way lay over a hill which commanded the whole country, and I stopped on the summit at sunrise to view it.

"Behind us lay the vast ridge of the Balkans which we had passed, presenting a steeper and more inaccessible face at this side than at the other; running along the horizon in a right line, like a vast wall which ascended to the clouds. The ancients had such an idea of the height of this ridge, that Pomponius Mela affirms, the Euxine and Adriatic could be seen from it at the same time; and Pliny says it was six miles high. *Hæmi excelsitas vi millibus passuum*, higher than the chain of the Andes or Himalaya. It is, therefore, very remarkable that Herodotus should have taken no notice of it, though it must have presented so formidable an obstruction to the army of Darius. The mountain was called *Hæmus* from *Æma*, the blood of the Typhon; because he had ascended it as the nearest way to scale to heaven, and Jupiter had struck him down. The length of the chain is not less remarkable than the height, extending for five hundred miles, one end resting on the Gulf of Venice, and the other on the Black sea. The chain is now called the Balkan, which signifies a difficult defile, and it is properly divided into high and low; the latter advancing forward on each side, like outworks before the great natural rampart. The town of Shumla lies in an angle of a valley, formed by two ridges of those low mountains; and they are the last branch of them at this side, and their extreme termination; if, therefore, the whole breadth of this immense chain be taken, it may be said to extend from Fakh to Shumla, thirty two hours, or ninety six miles, the country beyond these places being all level plain, and between them being all mountain; the lofty ridges, however, extend only from Haidhos to Lopenitza, nine hours, or twenty seven miles.

Nothing new.—A, very great rejoicing has been had among the temperate party, that a wedding somewhere in Maine, was held without the aid of spiritous liquors, or even wine. There is nothing remarkable in this at all. If such a joyous affair as a bridal cannot be held without artificial stimulants, then would all the efforts to make the world abstemious in potations, be certainly ineffectual.

From Hamilton's Columbia.

TIGER HUNTING.

The cure of Campo Alegree stated that the "source of the river Magdalena was in the Paramo of Las Papas, eight days' journey from the small town of Timana." He also said "the situation of his village was quite charming on account of which it derived its name of Campo Alegree; there was a fine clear stream winding round well stocked with fish, but he complained much of his parishioner, who when successful in fishing would remain for two or three days, lounging in their hammocks, swinging one side to the other, and, that nothing but hunger could rouse them from this apathy and inactivity. The jaguars (or tigers) he said were destructive among the cattle in the part of the country where he lived, frequently coming down in the night and carrying off the mules and horned cattle. A male and female tiger, the former very large, had been taken in his parish in a sort of a trap, about three weeks before, after having done a great deal of mischief. The trap for the jaguars is made as follows: a small plot of ground, in a retired situation, is enclosed in a circular form with strong stakes, sometimes three deep, and of considerable height, to prevent the tiger from breaking through, leaving a door way for him to enter; above this aperture is suspended a large plank of wood, which, by communicating with one on the ground, falls down and closes the entrance as soon as the tiger treads on it. A live pig or sheep, is fastened in the enclosure as a bait, and the villagers take it by turns to watch in a tree at night near the spot, who give the alarm when their enemy is caught; they then dispatch him with fire arms and lances. A trap was at this time set for a large male tiger which in the last two months had killed fifty head of cattle; but the beast was remarkably wary, and had avoided the snare laid for his destruction. Sometimes the farmers and peasants, armed with lances accompanied by their dogs meet together to destroy the jaguars. As soon as he is brought to bay by the dogs, he places himself on his haunches to make fight and when he strikes a dog with his paw, the poor animal is generally killed. The lance-men move forward and take up their positions in front of the tiger, their lances placed so as to receive him when he makes a spring, keeping their eyes steadfastly fixed on his; and when they perceive he is much exhausted from fighting with the dogs, they irritate him in order to induce him to spring on them, which he does in a semicircular line, like a cat, roaring tremendously at the same time, the lancer keeps his body bent, and grasping his lance with both hands, one end resting on the ground, by his dexterity and quickness generally contrives to receive the tiger on the point of his lance; then the other hunters rush in and soon dispatch him with their lances. Should the hunter unfortunately fail in receiving the tiger on his lance, his situation is desperate, and in all probability he falls a victim to the enraged beast before he can be assisted. This rarely occurs; but in such a case his only resource is in his machette (or long knife) with which he endeavors to stab the tiger in the belly. Colonel Barrio Nuevo, of the Artillery, related to me an anecdote of a tiger hunter, who lives on his estate on the banks of the Magdalena, not far from Marquita, when the animal made the spring, only slightly wounded him with the lance and the animal closed on him, having knocked him down with his paw; the man then drew his long knife, and a desperate struggle took place between them; during which the hunter gave him so many stabs in the belly that he at last fell down dead by his side. The man had received several bad wounds from the teeth and claws of the tiger but had recovered and was still fond of tiger hunting. A medical gentleman at Popayan an told me he had been sent for to examine severe wound on the side of the head of a man, occasioned by a tiger giving him a box on the ear with his paw while lying on the ground asleep. Half the left ear had been carried away. The muleteer to whom this occurred, finding himself thus attacked, jumped up and roared lustily to his comrades for assistance, when the tiger, alarmed, made his escape into the bushes. This proves that the spotted American tiger will attack persons unprovoked, although they are not so bold or ferocious as the Bengal striped tiger."

Post notes are the best plaster for outward wounds, but the essence of Two-lips the sovereignest thing on earth for inward bruises.

Some persons, says Swift, treat books as others do Lords—learn their titles and brag of their acquaintance.

ANECDOTE.

Sir Isaac Newton was once riding over Salisbury plain, when a boy keeping sheep called to him, "Sir, you had better make haste on, or you will get a wet jacket." Newton, looking round and observing neither clouds nor a speck on the horizon, jogged on, taking very little notice of the rustic's information. He had made but a few miles, when a storm suddenly arising, wetted him to the skin. Surprised at the circumstance, and determined, if possible, to ascertain how an ignorant boy had ascertained a precision & knowledge in the weather, of which the wisest philosophers would be proud, he rode back, wet as he was. "My lad," said Newton, "I'll give thee a guinea if thou wilt tell me how thou canst foretell the weather so truly." "Will ye, sir? I will, then," said the boy, scratching his head, and holding out his hand for the guinea. "Now, sir," having received the money, and pointing to his sheep, "when you see that black ram turn his tail towards the wind, 'tis a sure sign of rain within an hour." "What," exclaimed the philosopher, "must I, in order to foretell the weather, stay here and watch which way that black ram turns his tail?" "Yes, Sir." Off rode Newton, quite satisfied with his discovery, but not much inclined to avail himself of it or to recommend it to others.

A LITTLE WILL NOT HURT YOU.

These words have done more mischief among mankind than perhaps all the artillery of Satan besides. A little of the forbidden fruit, said the arch Tempter to the mother of mankind, will not hurt you. It will on the contrary open your eyes to behold hidden mysteries. The unsuspecting fair one believed too readily; and we all know and feel the consequences. It is, indeed, as every person of observation knows, by little and little that every species of human frailty gains upon its victims, till it subdues their mental fortitude, and bids defiance to their noblest resolutions.

A little wine will rarely hurt one; but that little too often repeated, becomes intemperance; intemperance produces idleness, confusion of affairs, debt, and embarrassment; and these lead directly, if not to fraud and embezzlement, to penury, want, and the limits of a jail. Here is a pretty climax indeed of human frailty and weakness; and all for want of a little firmness to refuse at first to accept a little sideboard hospitality.

In short, a little sleep in the morning; a little punch at noon; a little wine and bitters before dinner; a little more wine and a little more rest, a little visiting, and a little more drinking at night; all these soon wind up the industrious concerns of the ploughboy, the mechanic, the merchant or professional character: and leave them alike the victims, not of a little, but of a great deal of wretchedness.

We beseech the ploughboy above all others, to avoid these little beginnings, which lead to such great evils and such wretched ends. Instead of indulging the freaks of appetite, and hankering after the luxuries which never fail to destroy the wholesome habits inculcated by the sobriety of nature, as a shipwrecked mariner would to the last plank of his ill fated bark.

It was said of the illustrious Burke, in the very meridian of his splendor, that he made his dinners of the simplest food; and he would frequently invite Pitt, Fox, and other shining characters of his day, to dine upon a boiled leg of mutton and turnips. It was 'the feast of reason, and the flow of soul,' and not the indulgence of sensual appetite, that was sought by the Champion of England's glory.

Such, likewise, were the temperance and frugality of our Franklin whose immortality is built upon the same basis as that of the Burkes and the Pitts of England.

From such examples let us learn to despise and banish luxury and dissipation from our homes and our festive boards. Let them never sicken at the labor which they cannot avoid, because Providence has decreed it as the means of human subsistence. Let them rather rejoice that they may have always labor enough, if they choose to pursue it, to keep the Devil from catching them idle that he may draw them into the snares of destruction; for say what you will about a life of leisure and ease, nothing is more true than the old proverb, that "an idle man's head is the workshop of the Devil."

The first edition of Webster's Dictionary is all sold, having afforded the sum of \$50,000 to the publisher. A number of subscribers still remain unsupplied.